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THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1916

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The Tenth Anniversary Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held in the Central High School, Philadelphia, on Friday and Saturday, April 14-15. The attendance was good, though not as large as had been expected. The Educational Week at the University of Pennsylvania interfered somewhat with the attendance; so, too, did the fact that it was for some Schools the spring vacation period. Those who were present, however, had a delightful time socially, particularly at the dinner Friday night, and at the luncheon on Saturday. They found the papers interesting and valuable also; this was evidenced both by remarks made about them, in the intervals between sessions, and by the discussions during the sessions.

The programme was conducted exactly as printed in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 9. 169-170, except that Professor Smith was not present. The papers will be published in full in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. Hence nothing will be said about them here, except concerning the illustrated papers; papers of this type, unhappily, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* is not yet in position to publish. Professor Robinson's paper on Caricature in Classical (Literature and) Art was very interesting and instructive; he disproved conclusively the contention of some, that caricature was unknown to Greek art (with its love of the beautiful). Professor Howes's paper, whose title, he insisted amiably, should rather be *The Story of Three Greek Coins*, began with the statement that once, when he was in Greece, a Greek, near Eleusis, showed him three Greek coins which, he said, he had lately found, along with others. He gave these to Professor Howes, with the understanding that the latter should ascertain what market there was, if any, for such coins. Presently, the Director of the Greek Numismatical Collection became aware of the discovery of the hoard of coins of which Professor Howes's three were a part, and impounded the whole collection; the discoverer received from the Greek Government but a small sum for his coins. Professor Howes gave an account of the nature and value of the coins thus transferred to the Government (they were described later in an elaborate article and catalogue by the Director). Some coins of this hoard or of a similar hoard got into the hands of private collectors; the fortunes of these Professor Howes traced with care. He then showed some specimens of these various collections, and finally displayed

his own coins, which certainly in beauty and excellence of preservation stand in the front rank. One coin, if I remember correctly, represented Aesculapius; one gave an excellent view of the Acropolis, as seen from the southwest. Professor McDaniel's paper, *Some Ancient Terrors*, was an instructive and entertaining account of some of the things, magical and otherwise, that sorely tried the souls of the ancients, and kept those ancients *semper anxii sollicitique*.

For the Executive Committee report was made that it had held two prolonged meetings, one at Christmas time, at Princeton, the other at Philadelphia, in connection with the Annual Meeting. The Committee had carefully considered the work of the Association in general; it had also examined and approved the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, which, by the way, had previously been audited by Professor Roscoe Guernsey and Mr. William Stuart Messer of Columbia University. The Committee had, however, no new recommendations to make.

One point may be noted here. The time and place of the annual meetings have always been fixed by vote of the Executive Committee. This year, for the third time, The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity urged that the annual meeting be held in Pittsburgh. Since next year is the Decennial Anniversary of The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity, the Executive Committee voted unanimously to accept the invitation of the University of Pittsburgh to hold the Eleventh Annual Meeting there next spring.

The officers elected for 1916-1917 are as follows: President, Professor Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University; Vice-Presidents, Professor Harold L. Cleasby, Syracuse University, Professor Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Mr. William Wallace King, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., Professor Elisha Conover, Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, Miss Jessie E. Allen, Girls' High School, Philadelphia, Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, Miss Mary B. Rockwood, Western High School, Baltimore, and Professor Charles S. Smith, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

There is much more that should be said concerning the Tenth Anniversary Meeting. There is room, however, for just two things more. One is the usual summary of the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The balance on hand in the treasury of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, May 1, 1915, was

\$8.14 (current account; in Savings Bank, also \$357.43). Collected, during the year, for back dues, \$22.10, for current dues, \$1154.70, for dues for 1916-1917, \$304.30, for interest, \$10.56, for sale of the pamphlet, *Practical Value of Latin*, \$180.85, for sale of reprints of Professor Cooper's paper, \$26.10: total in the funds, \$1714.68. Expenditures included these items: annual meeting, 1915, \$23.75, annual meeting, 1916 (to April 13, 1916), \$46.10, affidavit, \$.25, clerical assistance, \$260, interest, retransferred to Savings Bank, \$10.56, to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, for subscriptions of members, Volumes 8-10, \$739, expressage, \$.72, postage, miscellaneous, \$31.06, special items (on bills, advertising material, etc.), \$69.81, printing, *Practical Value Pamphlet*, \$22.65, rebates to local Classical Associations, \$108.50, special supplies (cabinet), \$13.10, miscellaneous supplies, \$2.45, travelling expenses, \$19.17, bills of Vice-Presidents for 1914-1915, \$3.79, refund, \$2.00, miscellaneous printing and stationery, \$46.10. Total expenditures, \$1399.01. Balance, current account, April 10, 1916, \$315.67 (also in Savings Bank, \$359.99). Total balance, \$675.66.

On May 1, 1915, the balance in the treasury of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY was \$567.40 (in Savings Bank an additional \$500). The receipts were, from C. A. A. S., for members' subscriptions, \$739; for subscriptions, from nonmembers, \$822.65; from miscellaneous sources (including advertising), \$504.21: total, \$2623.26. The expenditures of every sort were \$1953.72. Balance, April 10, 1916, was \$669.54 (also in Savings Bank, \$515.19). Total balance, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, \$1174.73. Total resources, Association and Weekly combined, \$1860.39.

During the year the sum of \$251.14 was forwarded to the University of Chicago Press. The amounts forwarded on this account during the last four years have been as follows: \$243.88, 238.88, 250.54, 251.14, covering subscriptions as follows: *Classical Journal*, 128, 132, 147, 143, *Classical Philology*, 70, 64, 62, and 63.

The total membership for 1914-1915 was 715, the final subscription figures for the corresponding volume of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY (Volume 8) 734: total, 1449. The figures for membership, April 10, 1916, were 722, for subscription, 794: total, 1516.

The account of the ten years of the Association prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer was as follows:

The establishment of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was the result of a union of two movements, each originally independent of the other. At the Classical conference held in November, 1904, at Princeton, in connection with the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, a Committee was appointed "to formulate a plan for a continuance of the Conference from year to year". This Committee reported at Annapolis, in 1905, proposing a plan for the continuance of the Conference as an adjunct to the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, etc. But, since the feeling seemed to exist among those present at Annapolis that the time was ripe for the formation of a Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland, the Committee was continued and was authorized to make a canvass in regard to the advisability of forming such an association. On November 1, 1906, the Committee, consisting of Dr. Archibald L. Hodges, Chairman, of the Wadleigh High School, New York City, Professor Henry Gibbons, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Emery W. Given, of the Newark Academy, issued a circular letter whose purpose was to discover how much support could be secured for a Classical Association

of the Middle Atlantic States. The response to this letter was distinctly encouraging.

In the meantime, Professors Knapp and Lodge, of Columbia University, unaware, as it happened, of the facts recited in the foregoing paragraph, repeatedly discussed the possibility of forming a Classical Association in the Middle Atlantic States. Just as they were ready to act, they learned of the action of the Committee of which Dr. Hodges was Chairman, as recited above. They at once added their influence to that of the Committee.

On Friday afternoon, November 30, 1906, after the Classical Section of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland had adjourned, some forty or more persons met to consider the question of the formation of a Classical Association of the Middle Atlantic States. This meeting was held in a room of the Central High School, Philadelphia. Professor Charles Knapp, of Barnard College, was made Chairman of the meeting and Dr. David H. Holmes, of the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, was made Secretary.

On behalf of the Committee which had issued the circular letter referred to above, Dr. Hodges, Chairman, offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that an Association of persons residing in the Middle States and Maryland who are interested in Classical studies should be formed, and such Association, to be known as The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland, is hereby formed.

Resolved, that a Committee of five be appointed by this meeting, with power to add to its number as many additional members as may be advisable; that this committee shall have power to make all necessary arrangements for the first Annual Meeting of the Association, to the end that the organization of the Association may be perfected immediately; that such Committee shall constitute a temporary Board of officers, to hold office until a regular Board of Officers is elected at the first Annual Meeting of the Association; and that the Committee be directed to draft a Constitution and present it to the Association at the first Annual Meeting."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman of the meeting was then authorized to appoint the committee of five provided for in the resolutions. It was further ordered in the motion that the Chairman of the meeting should himself be a member of the committee of five. The Committee as appointed consisted of Dr. A. L. Hodges, of the Wadleigh High School, New York City; Mr. Emery W. Given, of the Newark Academy; Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor George P. Bristol, of Cornell University; and Professor Charles Knapp, Barnard College.

This Preliminary Committee of Arrangements was organized presently by the election of Dr. Hodges as Chairman and Professor Knapp as Secretary. The Preliminary Committee held two meetings, on December 15, 1906, and April 25, 1907. At the first, arrangements were made for the first Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland, to cover two days and to take place in the spring of 1907. Among the many other topics fully considered by this preliminary Committee of Arrangements was the question of the establishment of a classical periodical as a proper organ of the new Association.

The first Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland was held at Columbia University on Friday and Saturday, April 26-27, 1907. At this meeting Dr. A. L. Hodges, Chairman of the Preliminary Committee of Arrange-

ments, presided. The meeting was a distinct success. At one session at least 125 persons were present. The papers presented proved interesting and called forth a good deal of discussion. One part of the records of the meeting certifies that the discussion of one paper lasted one hour and a quarter. The names of ten persons who participated in the discussion are faithfully recorded in the minutes. Besides, there is the following pathetic statement: "The names of the other participants the Secretary was not able to secure". On Saturday afternoon the Constitution of the Association was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted endorsing the views of Professor Lodge with respect to entrance examinations in Latin and the general features of the plans outlined by him with respect to such examinations. These views, you will remember, called for the restricting of entrance examinations to 'sight' examinations. The officers elected at this first Annual Meeting were as follows: President, Professor Kirby Flower Smith; Vice-President, Mr. F. A. Dakin; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp; members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. A. L. Hodges, George Dwight Kellogg, Mitchell Carroll, Jared W. Scudder.

I have dwelt thus in detail upon the opening events in the history of the Association because it is precisely these events that are least known generally to our present members. I may note that I had myself forgotten that it was in a room of the Central High School, the building in which we are to-day celebrating the Tenth Anniversary meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, that the Association was formed.

It will be necessary to pass rapidly over the remaining years of the Association. The second Annual meeting was held at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on Friday and Saturday, April 24-25, 1908. At this meeting various amendments of the Constitution were passed. By one of these it was decided that each State and the District of Columbia should have a Vice-President to represent it (except that New York and Pennsylvania should have two Vice-Presidents each), and that these Vice-Presidents, together with the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and the Editor-in-Chief of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, should form the Executive Committee of the Association. It was decided also that Virginia should be added to the territory of the Association. As a result, however, of a protest from The Classical Association of the Middle West and South, which had a short time previously added Virginia to its territory (without, however, notifying our Association to that effect), it seemed best presently, in the interests of inter-associational comity, to cease soliciting members in Virginia. At this meeting also the name of the Association was changed in the interests of brevity to The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Mr. F. A. Dakin, of the Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., was elected President and Professor Knapp Secretary-Treasurer.

The last eight annual meetings have been held as follows: Haverford College, April 23-24, 1909; The College of the City of New York, April 22-23, 1910; Princeton University, April 21-22, 1911; The University of Pennsylvania, May 3-4, 1912; The Johns Hopkins University, May 2-3, 1913; Barnard College, April 17-18, 1914; Swarthmore College, May 7-8, 1915; Central High School, Philadelphia, April 14-15, 1916. The Presidents of the Association in these years have been as follows: Professor Mitchell Carroll, of George Washington University; Mr. J. B. Hench, Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh; Professor John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. B. W.

Mitchell, Central High School, Philadelphia; Professor W. P. Mustard, The Johns Hopkins University; Dr. W. F. Little, Battin High School, Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Professor Walter Dennison, Swarthmore College. The Secretary-Treasurer from the beginning has been Professor Charles Knapp of Barnard College.

The Vice-Presidents have been as follows: For 1908-1909, Jared W. Scudder, Albany Academy, George P. Bristol, Cornell University, George D. Kellogg, Princeton University, Walton B. McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania, J. B. Hench, Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, Floyd P. Johnson, Friends Select School, Wilmington, Harry L. Wilson, Johns Hopkins University, Mitchell Carroll, George Washington University, Milton W. Humphreys, University of Virginia.

For 1909-10: Jared W. Scudder, Perley Oakland Place, Syracuse University, George D. Kellogg, Walton B. McDaniel, J. B. Hench, Floyd P. Johnson, Harry L. Wilson, Thomas W. Sidwell, Friends Select School, Washington, Milton W. Humphreys.

For 1910-1911: William F. Tibbetts, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, Perley Oakland Place, William F. Little, Battin High School, Elizabeth, B. W. Mitchell, Central High School, Philadelphia, Robert B. English, Washington and Jefferson College, Floyd P. Johnson, Mary E. Harwood, Girls Latin School, Baltimore, Thomas W. Sidwell.

For 1911-1912: George D. Kellogg, Union College, Perley Oakland Place, William F. Little, B. W. Mitchell, Hamilton Ford Allen, Washington and Jefferson College, Floyd P. Johnson, Mary E. Harwood, Miss A. S. Rainey, Central High School, Washington.

For 1912-1913: George D. Kellogg, Charles L. Durham, Cornell University, William F. Little, Walter Dennison, B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh, Floyd P. Johnson, Mary E. Harwood, Mabel Hawes, Eastern High School, Washington.

For 1913-1914: George D. Kellogg, Herbert H. Yeames, Hobart College, Geneva, William F. Little, Walter Dennison, Swarthmore College, B. L. Ullman, Floyd P. Johnson, Mary E. Harwood, Mabel Hawes.

For 1914-1915: William F. Tibbetts, Charles H. Breed, Lawrenceville School, Walter Dennison, M. Katharine McNiff, Harrisburg, Alice Mercer, Wilmington, Margaret Garrett, Eastern High School, Baltimore, Rev. Mark J. McNeal, Georgetown University, Washington.

For 1915-1916: H. H. Yeames, Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Charles H. Breed, Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, M. K. McNiff, Elisha Conover, Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, Margaret Garrett, Charles H. Smith, George Washington University.

It is worth while here to recall the fact that the preliminary Committee of Arrangements had, at the first meeting, considered the possibility of securing or establishing some sort of periodical as the official organ. A proposition was indeed received from The Classical Association of the Middle West and South suggesting that The Classical Journal be made the organ of The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland. It was, however, felt from the outset that it would be highly desirable for the Association to have a paper of its own. Immediately after the first Annual Meeting in 1907, early in May, the newly elected Secretary-Treasurer laid before the Executive Committee a plan by which The Latin Leaflet, which had been conducted for seven years as a Weekly by The New York Latin Club, might pass into the possession of the newly organized Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland. The proposal made by

the Secretary-Treasurer was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee. Negotiations in detail were conducted and completed by the Secretary-Treasurer and, as a result, The Latin Leaflet came into the possession of the Association and on the first Saturday in October, 1907, number 1 of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, owned and published by The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland, appeared. Professor Gonzalez Lodge, of Teachers College, Columbia University, was Editor-in-Chief. His Associates were Professor Knapp, Professor H. L. Wilson of The Johns Hopkins University, Professor Mitchell Carroll, of the George Washington University, and Dr. Ernst Riess, of the Boys High School, Brooklyn. Professor Lodge remained the Editor-in-Chief to the end of May 1913, that is, to the close of Volume 6. At the meeting of the Association held in Baltimore in May, 1913, he resigned as Editor-in-Chief and by vote of the Executive Committee, confirmed subsequently by the Association, Professor Knapp was made Managing Editor. Since that time the Associate Editors have been Professor Charles E. Bennett, of Cornell University; Professor Walter Dennison, Swarthmore College; Professor Walton Brooks McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania; Professor David M. Robinson, The Johns Hopkins University; Professor B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh; Professor H. H. Yeames, Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

To many persons statistics constitute the least nourishing of all forms of mental sustenance. I know of no better way, however, to picture the growth of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States than to group here certain statistics concerning the financial transactions of the Association, the growth of its membership, the facts concerning the number of subscribers apart from members, etc.

In the Association account the receipts for the nine years since the first Annual Meeting (no money had been received prior to that time) have been as follows: \$617.51, 959.55, 1480.97, 1394.71, 1424.38, 1698.88, 1985.25, 2144.29, 1714.68 (these receipts, as those of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY below, of course include balances carried forward: in 1915, it should be remembered, \$357.43 was transferred to a Savings Bank account: this makes the figures for 1915-1916 seem smaller than those of the preceding years). Expenditures were \$530.26, 829.99, 1024.32, 1033.33, 1010.81, 1251.96, 1459.56, 2136.15, 1399.01 (the expenditures in 1914-1915 were increased by transfer of \$357.43 to Savings Bank). Balances were \$87.25, 129.56, 456.65, 361.38, 413.57, 446.92, 525.69, 8.14 (365.57), 315.61 (675.66).

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY account the figures have been as follows: Receipts, \$1128.74, 1294.01, 1788.64, 1562.35, 1819.94, 2081.98, 2692.32, 3120.41, 2623.26 (\$500 was transferred to Savings Bank, in 1915). Expenditures: \$1041.45, 898.68, 1534.65, 1175.13, 1283.00, 1328.04, 1829.98, 2653.01 (\$500 transferred to Savings Bank). \$1953.72. Balances, \$87.29, 395.33, 253.99, 387.22, 536.94, 753.94, 862.34, 467.40 (967.40), 669.54 (\$1184.73).

Total balances, \$174.54, 524.89, 510.64, 748.60, 950.51, 1200.86, 1388.03, 1332.97, 1860.33.

The figures for membership have been as follows: 287, 425, 528, 535, 497, 575, 683, 704, 722. For subscriptions from non-members, the figures have been 268, 278, 312, 398, 499, 588, 630, 715, 794. Totals, 555, 703, 840, 933, 996, 1133, 1313, 1419, 1516.

C. K.

TWO NOTES ON THE ILIAD

2.91 ff.: ὡς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἀπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡῖνοι προπάρειθε βαθείης ἐστιχόμενοι.

The epithet *βαθείης* has been variously interpreted as 'broad', 'low', or 'deep-bayed'. The first and second of these meanings do not, however, properly belong to the adjective, while the third does not apply to the very slightly concave shore of the Trojan plain.

The Greeks before Troy used the beach as a sort of street along which they could easily go from one part of their 'broad' camp to another. At low tide, no doubt, they preferred to walk on the moist, hard sand near the water rather than through the dry, loose sand which lay beyond the reach of the tides. This, I take it, is what the poet indicates by saying that they walked 'in front of the deep sand'.

It may be objected that Homer's word for sand is *ψάμαθος*, while *ἡῖν* means 'beach', 'shore'. As a matter of fact, Hesychius and Suidas gloss the latter word by *αἰγιαλός*, and a distinction seems to be drawn between *ἡῖν* and *ψάμαθος* in a line which occurs in Iliad 7. 462 and, with slight variation, in Iliad 12. 31:

αὖτις δ' ἡῖνα μεγάλην ψάμαθοις καλύψαι.

Even here, however, the two words are near together, since the beach and the sands must be the same material looked at from different points of view; the poet has in mind simply the levelling effect of the waves when they submerge a sand-bank upon which men—or children—have thrown up a mound. One may perhaps compare Aristophanes's whimsical use of *αἰγιαλός* as a collective noun equivalent to *ψῆφοι πολλοί* (Vespae 110). At any rate there is no reason to suppose that *ἡῖν* could not mean sand as well as sandy beach.

If we admit the former meaning we not only obtain a satisfactory interpretation of the word *βαθείης* in Iliad 2. 92, but we also find an etymology and a meaning for the adjective *ἡῖν*, which appears as an epithet of the Scamander in Iliad 5. 36. It is clear from Iliad 21. 202 and 319 that the poet thought of the Scamander as a sandy stream. Homer, it is true, nowhere uses *ἡῖν* of a river bank; but in view of the comparative rarity of the word the argument *ex silentio* has little weight. Compare what Aeschylus makes Cassandra say in Agamemnon 1157 ff.

3.64 ff.: μὴ μοι δῶρ' ἐπατὰ πρόφερε χρυσίης Ἀφροδίτης.
οὐ τοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστί θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα,
ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσιν, ἐκὼν δ' οὐκ ἂν τις ἔλοιτο.

The optative in the last line is usually supposed to be a 'can' potential and *ἐκὼν* is given a full participial force: 'and no one could get them by choosing them'. Leaf rightly objects that this is not the proper force of *ἐκὼν*; but he does not help matters much by his suggestion that the line is a "gnomic addition" to the original poem. It seems preferable to give the word a meaning which it has elsewhere in Homer.

According to Iliad 10. 372, Diomedes hurled his spear over Dolon's shoulder, *ἔκ' ὃν δ' ἠμάρτανε φωτός*. This force of the word would make our passage mean: 'but of his own accord no one would choose them'. There is perhaps an allusion to line 45 where Hector contrasts *καλὸν εἶδος* with *βίη* and *ἀλκή*, so that Paris means to say, 'I would not voluntarily choose good looks rather than strength and valor'. The clause thus forms a transition from his apology for his effeminate appearance to his proposal of the duel with Menelaus.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

WACKERNAGEL ON THE TEXT OF HOMER

Readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY may be glad to have their attention called to an important article on the Attic Influence upon our text of Homer, published by J. Wackernagel in Glotta 7. 161-319. The article is entitled Sprachliche Untersuchungen zu Homer. No scholar with a knowledge of scientific Greek grammar has doubted the presence of Atticisms in our text of Homer, but only a few, probably, have hitherto realized how considerable the Attic element really is.

Wackernagel divides his material into two groups. The first and larger group consists of Atticisms which may be explained as modernizations of originally Ionic words or forms. For example, our text of Homer presents the future of *δμνυμι* in its Attic form as *δοῦμαι*, *δοῖται*, etc. Now Ionic would have contracted *δοῖομαι* into *δοῖμαι* and *δοῖσθαι* into *δοῦσθαι*; and so either *δοῖμαι* or *δοῖται* must be due to Attic influence. But since the Attic and Ionic forms had the same prosodic value, it is quite possible that the original Homeric text was in this respect consistently Ionic.

In his second group Wackernagel places Atticisms which cannot be translated into Ionic without destroying the meter, and which, therefore, must be due to the original composers of the lines in which they stand. A part of the material here discussed is more or less dubious, but, after all allowances have been made, there remains a considerable residue of forms and idioms which must stand as valid evidence for the Attic origin of single lines or, in some cases, of longer passages of the poems. For example, there are two such forms in the introduction to the Teichoscopia in Iliad 3. In line 153 we read *ἦντ'* for Homeric *ἦατο* and later Ionic (*κατ')* *ἔατο*, where both the Atticism and the impossibility of emendation are beyond question. The phrase *δενδρέω ἐφεζόμενοι*, which most manuscripts and printed texts present in 152, will not scan unless we read the Attic form *δένδρω*. It has to be admitted, however, that *δένδρω* does not actually appear in the text, and that one manuscript remedies the metrical defect by reading *ἐζόμενοι*.

It is not likely that all of Wackernagel's conclusions will stand the test of time, but one may at least say

that this is the most important grammatical contribution to the Homeric question that has appeared for many years.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

REVIEWS

Studies in the History of the Roman Province of Syria.

By Gustave Adolphus Harrer. Princeton: Princeton University Press (1915). Pp. 94.

The present learned and heavily documented dissertation is devoted to chronological studies of the sequence in office of the provincial governors of Syria. The peculiar order of treatment, whereby the governors from 69-194 A. D. are considered separately (pages 11-42), and before any notice is paid to those of the period anterior to 69 A. D. (pages 63-65), seems to be due to the fact that the list of governors from the beginning down to the great revolt, as given in the latest edition of Schürer's *Geschichte des Jüdischen Volkes* (1904), was so nearly complete as to leave opportunity for only a few scattered notes, whereas the accession of new material since the publication of Liebenam's *Die Legaten in den Römischen Provinzen von Augustus bis Diocletian* (1888) suggested the need of a thoroughgoing revision of the lists for this period. The study is essentially, therefore, a revision of Liebenam's work, and as such it marks a really considerable contribution to knowledge as compared with the average doctoral dissertation. However, since it is a series of discussions of minute chronological problems, it is accordingly impossible to summarize the contents, otherwise than to notice that, in addition to what has already been indicated, similar lists are prepared for the governors of Syria Coele and Syria Phoenice from 194-circa 300 A. D., and the procurators of Syria, Syria Coele and Syria Phoenice. Then follows an interesting discussion of the proper date and course of the revolt of Pescennius Niger, in which Wilcken's view that it was confined to 193 A. D. is firmly established; after that comes a short examination of the date of the division of Syria; then a note on C. I. L. III, 6169; a brief Index Nominum, which would have been more valuable had it been expanded to include all the principal persons and topics discussed; and, finally, a short Appendix. The whole gives evidence of industry, sobriety of judgment, and correct methods of research. I should like in particular to note an emendation (page 29) in *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes* III, 1274 where the commonly accepted reading *ἐπὶ Ἀπικίων* is convincingly emended to *ἐπὶ Σουλᾶπικίων*.

The proofreading has not been done very carefully, but since the errors will not mislead the specialist, and dissertations are not likely to reach a second edition, I see no use in solemnly rehearsing such petty blemishes. There are other blemishes, however, which are not to be so easily explained or condoned. Thus "Gk." is an unfortunate abbreviation for the

German adjective 'Griechisch' (pages 7, 28, 36, 62, 84); "Oesterreichen" is not the proper adjectival form (6); "Vindobona" is not the locative case (6); von Premerstein is called sometimes "Premerstein", sometimes "von Premerstein", while von Domaszewski is merely "Domaszewski"; the title for the Neue Jahrbücher is wrong. I do not grasp the principle upon which the table of abbreviations has been prepared. If such common abbreviations as "C. I. L.", "Philol.", "Head, Hist. Num.", etc., are to be given for the benefit of the veriest layman, then why not the abbreviations which are used for other things quite as recondite? For example, what would the layman, who is not supposed to understand "C. I. L.", make of the very first citation, "Jos. B. J. VII, 3, 4", or "Dig. XL, 2, 5", or "Borghesi V, 92", or "Müller H. Buch IV, 2, p. 183", or "Bull. Ac. Roy. Belg.-Lett. (1905), p. 208", and the like?

There is, finally, a surprising amount of loose or even faulty English. I have in mind sentences like the following: "His connection with Martius Verius . . . practically proves him governor earlier" (91); "Ritterling assumes that Cornelianus was at once recalled, apparently for the purpose of inserting A. Larcus Piscus as governor at this point" (30, n. 130); "Mommsen's view is not shown conclusive" (20). The word "only" is not infrequently misplaced (31, 37, 47, 76), and the extremely short Preface is disfigured by two references to the dissertation as a "thesis" (what thesis can it conceivably maintain?), and by the unhappy locution "I would like".

Classical scholars will make little headway in pressing the claims of Greek and Latin for wider recognition in our schemes of Secondary and Collegiate education if they themselves employ slipshod English.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

W. A. OLDFATHER.

The Rise of the Equites in the Third Century of the Roman Empire. By Clinton Walker Keyes. Princeton University Dissertation of 1913. Princeton University Press (1915). Pp. 54.

It has long been known that Diocletian favored the appointment of *equites* instead of *senatores* as provincial governors, but, though the inscriptions plainly showed that this policy was not original with him, the precise provinces, periods and conditions in which the change was brought about had never been determined. To this problem Mr. Keyes devoted his attention, and, considering the scanty and frequently inconclusive nature of the evidence, he was able to reach fairly satisfactory results. He finds that prior to the reign of Domitian the transfer had been effected in Arabia (under Gallienus), Dalmatia, Numidia, Pontus et Bithynia, and possibly Germania Superior, but not in Hispania Tarraconensis, or Syria Coele. In the case of the other provinces there is either no evidence at all, or the evidence is inconclusive. He also conjectures with some plausibility that Aurelian and Probus were mainly responsible (after Gallienus,

of course) for the innovation, but refrains from speculating upon the motives for the change in general, or for the selection of one province rather than another in which to institute it. In a note (pages 16 ff.) the plausible suggestion is made that men who held the office of *praefecti urbi* in the third century were usually *consules ordinarii* at or about the same time.

Chapter II (18-48) contains the evidence for the transfer of the command of a legion from a senatorial *legatus* to an equestrian *praefectus*, and is mainly occupied with a detailed discussion of the offices of the *praefectus (castrorum)* and the *praefectus legionis*, in which some criticisms that cannot readily be summarized here are made upon the views of Wilmanns and von Domaszewski. The statement of Aurelius Victor, that Gallienus was the first to withhold military commands from senators, is supported by inscriptional evidence of both a positive and a negative character. The policy of transferring important commands of *vexillationes* to *equites* is then traced with similar (of course, expected) results. In the final chapter, The Separation of Civil and Military Government in the Provinces (49-54), it is pointed out that this separation was necessarily involved in the notable act of Gallienus concerning military commands, and therefore that here again "Diocletian merely completed and gave universal application to a reform which had been begun long before his time.

An interesting and convincing emendation and supplement (unfortunately disfigured by a misprint) is that made on page 13 in C. I. L. VIII, 7001, where *Q. Annlati Celsi* and *A. Innatius Celsus* are proposed for the former supplement and reading *Munlati Celsi* and *M. Innatius Celsus*.

Of course the present monograph is devoted essentially to marshalling evidence for what was already recognized in its broad outlines, and (in common with most dissertations) shows no very surprising or novel results. But the method is excellent, the presentation clear and concise, and the conclusions reliable, while good judgment is shown in recognizing the limits of what the evidence can actually prove. The only notable defects are a somewhat inconsistent method of citation, and the failure to provide an index. The latter, in the present almost overwhelming volume of philological literature, when every effort should be made to save the time of all fellow-scholars, is almost an unsocial act.

A query might also be raised about the exact form of the title. Does not the author really mean "in the Roman Empire during the Third Century <of the Christian Era>"? At all events this is the sense in which he actually employs the term "third century". If, on the other hand, the intention was actually to introduce an era reckoned from the foundation of the Empire, the result would be, I fear, an unnecessary complication in chronological references.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

W. A. OLDFATHER.

Latin and English Idiom. By H. Darnley Naylor. Cambridge: at the University Press (1909). Pp. VIII + 72. \$5.50.

More Latin and English Idiom. By H. Darnley Naylor. Cambridge: at the University Press (1915). Pp. 220. \$1.10.

Many are the beneficial results claimed for the study of the Classics. That some or all are consciously aimed at by individual teachers is, of course, true; but that these objects govern the program of classical teaching as a whole is not evidenced in any marked degree by the beginners' books, grammars, and annotated texts offered for class use. These two books by Professor Naylor should be welcomed by Latin teachers. Their use would go a long way toward making universal the deliberate attempt to improve the pupil's English style through the study of Latin.

The purpose of the two books "is to encourage detailed comparison of two fine languages". In the first volume Livy's Preface and an idiomatic English translation are placed in parallel columns. To his translation the author would apply the word Anglicization; others might call it a paraphrase. There follows a careful comparison of the idioms of the two languages. In the second volume the same procedure is followed with Livy 34.1-8 as a text.

A few illustrations may serve to indicate the scope of the work. English variety in expression contrasted with Latin repetition of the same word is pointed out many times. The English 'ornate alias' occurs frequently in Professor Naylor's translations, for example, "the verdict of your votes" for *suffragia vestra* of 34.5.1. The dead metaphor "now that peace reigns" translates the Latin *in pace*. Livy is "master of his own language"; and "the great feature of Livy's style is his brilliant use of order", says Professor Naylor; and the significance of deviations from the Latin normal order is the point more thoroughly emphasized than any other in these books. Common sources of Latin metaphors are illustrated in these chapters by the following: *hoc expugnaverint* (34.3.1) from military affairs, *exiit servitus* (34.7.12) from husbandry, *ardor belli* (34.1.3) from fires, *labente . . . disciplina . . . desident . . . mores . . . lapsi . . . praecipites* (Preface, 9) from falling buildings. In the use of metaphors¹ and in other ways a language may characterize the people using the language. So Professor Naylor remarks in the note to 34.1.7, *et consules praetoresque et alios magistratus*, "A Roman thinks and writes like an organizer, always arranging and classifying".

The general plan of the books and, for the most part, the detailed carrying out of the plan are to be highly commended. We should have something of this sort for every author read in Secondary Schools, including Vergil, and for the works of Horace and Cicero read in the early part of the College course. Study of this kind combined with the retranslation of idiomatic English translations—an exercise recommended by the author—will be found to have more educational value than the translation of original English passages into Latin.

But many teachers will feel compelled to rewrite some of Professor Naylor's syntactical notes or to omit them from consideration. Often the explanation appended adds nothing and sometimes even tends to obscure what the translation has made fairly clear.

For 34.6.12, *servi . . . ita ut pretium . . . solveretur, emebantur*, the translation, "slaves were being purchased . . . the price for whom was to be paid . . .", is good. A name for the clause (Bennett's "Stipulative") would help; but the note, "a sort of jussive running into a concessive subjunctive", helps not

at all. So for Preface, 10, *inde . . . capias*, we have the note, "The mood in any case would be subjunctive of the ideal 2nd person, but it is also a weak jussive, i. e. 'one is to gather', which approaches the concessive". This is as much as to say that, when we have a verb in the second person indefinite, we must use the subjunctive mood. If the "may" of Professor Naylor's translation is understood to denote concession, then the presence of the second person indefinite has no influence on the mood. If, as is probable, we have here an expression of possibility, the note should give the information that the subjunctive in the ideal second person is often used to express possibility. Further, to say that the subjunctive in 34.2.4, *si sinas*, "is that called of the 'Ideal Second Person'" explains nothing. The pupil should be told that in generalizing conditions with the second person indefinite the subjunctive is used.

For the student for whom these books are designed, the character of a clause, i. e. the relational meaning involved, rather than the classification of the subjunctive used, is the more important thing. Unfortunately Professor Naylor is not alone in confusing modal and relational meanings. The subjunctive in 34.7.6, *tamquam . . . sit*, is called one of non-fact. The term might conceivably be applied to the clause, which is called in the note one of comparison; but the positive term "imaginative" would certainly be better (Hale-Buck, 504.3).

Why should *velim*, 34.4.20, be spoken of as an apodosis with suppressed protasis? Would one speak so if the nearly equivalent *volo* were used? As a matter of fact a condition is here expressed (*quod faxitis = si quid faxitis*); but that fact has nothing to do with the mood of *velim*. While it is true, unfortunately, that this subjunctive is called 'potential', that name gives no hint as to the real force of the mood; and the same thing may be said of 'remoter future'. Professor Naylor well translates "may the blessings", etc.; and this would translate *volo* equally as well.

In Professor Naylor's conception the tense of the subordinate clause is fixed by the tense of the principal clause. For example, in 34.4.20, quoted above, *faxitis* is future "because the principal clause, being an expression of wish that something may happen, has necessarily a future meaning". In 34.6.3, *periculum est, nisi . . . docuerimus, ne . . .*, the verb of the conditional clause is future (perfect) "because *periculum est = aliquid mali accidet*". In the note to 34.2.5, *vestra existimatio est qui in suffragium ituri estis*, it is said, "After the *est . . .* another present must occur in the subordinate clause; hence the periphrastic future and not *ibitis* is written". But the fact is that Livy had a certain meaning to express which could not be expressed by *ibitis* and could be expressed by *ituri estis*. That meaning is the one of Professor Naylor's translation, "who are about to vote". The act is one which at the present time is impending. These notes and others of a similar character are useless for the pupil who has been taught the meaning of the indicative tenses.

The case is really the same for the subjunctive clauses, though here Professor Naylor would have the majority on his side. In 34.7.6, quoted above, "*vident* is present; therefore *sit* is present also". But since Livy wishes to express an act in present time, the present tense is the only thing available. In 34.6.9, *cum . . . matronae . . . vixerint, quod . . . periculum est*, "*periculum est* is present; therefore the subordinate clause is (complete) present also". But Professor Naylor translates "lived lives beyond 'reproach'". The pupil

¹Compare Weise, *Charakteristik der Lateinischen Sprache*, 11.

²Compare now Professor Kent's article on The 'Passing' of the Sequence of Tenses, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 9, 2 ff., 9 ff., and the papers on Sequence by Miss Fowler, Miss Tyng, Mr. Allen and Professor Kent, *ibid.*, 193-198.

should be taught to look for the tense *meaning* of a subordinate clause and should be untrammelled by any rule of Sequence.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA. FRANK H. FOWLER.

Pictures in the Land of Temples. By Joseph Pennell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company (1915). \$1.25.

This student's edition contains reproductions of a series of forty excellent lithographs made in 1913 in Sicily, Italy, and Greece, with impressions and notes by the artist. The illustrations start at Taormina and proceed to Segesta, Girgenti, Paestum, Corinth, Olympia, Athens, Eleusis, Aegina, Delphi, and Sunium. There is a good and interesting Introduction of seventeen pages (not numbered, however) by W. H. D. Rouse. This can be highly recommended to all classical teachers, even though one is surprised to find Professor Rouse making some mistakes. He says, "No great man of letters ever came out of Corinth, no poet and no orator", and yet Arion and Eumelus were Corinthians, and one of the Ten Orators, Dinarchus, came from Corinth. Pirene was not on the Acrocorinthus, even if Strabo did think so. Professor Rouse evidently does not know the very important excavations of Pirene by the American School in Athens. When he says of Sunium that "Here the salt sea-winds have made the columns white, in contrast to the rose-pink of the Parthenon", he does not realize that the marble used at Sunium has always been white, and that originally the columns of the Parthenon were also white. The modern beautiful brown coloring is due to the iron in the marble, which is not in the columns at Sunium. Professor Rouse also thinks that the Greeks probably used a raised stage.

Mr. Pennell went to Greece because he wanted to see if the greatest work of the past impressed him as much as the greatest work of the present, and because he was told by a Boston authority that he was nothing but a ragtime sketcher, that he could not see Greek art and could not draw it if he did. He knew no Greek, to his regret, but to him Greece was wonderful and beautiful. He would have seen more if he had known Greek, but he came to realize that it is from Greece that we have derived most of our ideas, ideals, and inspirations. In our great works of to-day, we are only carrying on the traditions of the great works of the past. In his drawings he certainly shows that one need not be a Greek scholar to understand the character of the country, and reproduce something of Greek art in pencil. What impressed him most was the great feeling of the Greeks for site in placing their temples and shrines in the landscape, so that they not only became a part of it, but it leads up to them. Mr. Pennell takes a fling at the archaeologist and says, with regard to Corinth:

"On one side my countrymen have built a shanty where they live while excavating; on the other is a bare barrack, in which they have stored the stuff they have found. From the village square, this museum completely hides the temple; but Greece was so much finer before it was discovered by archaeologists—or by most of them—for most of them have no feeling at all for the art they have dug up".

However, Greece and Greek art would hardly be known to-day, if it were not for the archaeologist, and, if Mr. Pennell had known a little archaeology, he would not have thought that he was drawing the Telesterion or the Great Hall of Initiation when he drew the Propylaea at Eleusis, which he calls the Pavement of the Temple (Plate XXXV), and wrongly says that is all that remains. Every lover of Greece and things Greek, however, will welcome these magnificent up-to-

date lithographs, reproductions of which can be had so cheaply in this edition.

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Miss Jessie E. Allen, Girls' High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Professor Elisha Conover, Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Miss Mary B. Rockwood, Western High School, Baltimore, Md.

Professor Charles S. Smith, George Washington University, D. of C.



IN response to numerous inquiries, Dr. Charles Upson Clark wishes to announce that he will conduct as usual the Massawippi Summer School (Ninth Season), at North Hatley, Quebec.

Courses are offered in Latin Composition, Medieval Latin Literature, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, Advanced Mathematics, and all College preparatory subjects. Illustrated booklet mailed on request.

Dr. Clark has put on sale his extensive collection of lantern slides illustrating Spanish and Italian Art, Roman Remains in Spain, Southern France and Northern Italy; the Rhone Valley, Venice and the Veneto (Verona, Ravenna, etc.), the Riviera, Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico and Florida. He has also for sale a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica (india paper) and a few other books.

Address: 18 Phelps Hall, Yale University.